THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

RESULT IN ELEVEN DEPARTMENTS. BUCCESS OF THE BONAPARTISTS AND ORLEAN-1878-FEW REPUBLICANS ELECTED-GAM-BETTA TICKETS ELECTED IN BREST AND HAVRE-PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE AR-

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871. Returns from eleven departments indicate the election of the Bonapartist, Orleanist, and Clerical candidates, but of very few Republicans.

The elections in Paris passed off quietly. Extra precantions had been taken to prevent riots. The 12,000 regulars first allowed to retain their arms for the protection of the city were increased in number, by permission of the Germans, to 25,000. The tickets of candidates were mixed, and their political character confused. The Conservative element was surprisingly strong. The following are doubtless elected: MM. Blanc, Rochefort, Brisson, Delescluze, Flourens, Rollin, Dorian, Quinet, and Valant. The Orleans interest is believed to be strong throughout the country.

In the elections at Brest and Havre, the Gambetta ticket has been carried by a heavy majority.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended, in order that the Assembly may have time to perfect the work of restoration

Gens. Le Flo and Trochn are among the candidates elected to the Assembly in the Department of

The German telegraph offices in France have been ordered to transmit French official messages relative to the elections and the provisioning of Paris.

SIGNIFICANT REPORT.

JULES FAVRE SAID TO BE IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

According to a report in the Gaulois, M. Favre has

gone to Antwerp to communicate with one of the A dispatch just received from Brussels states that M. Favre arrived in that city on Thursday night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. THE ARMY OF PARIS SURRENDERING ITS ARMS

-AN IMPERIAL GERMAN ARMY FORMING AT VERSAILLES-THE KING OF SWEDEN SYM-PATRIZING WITH THE FRENCH. LONDON, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871.

A dispatch from Versailles, yesterday, says the de-livery of the cannon and small arms of the Army of Paris to the Germans was commenced on the 7th and continued throughout the 8th inst. A dispatch from Versailles of the 10th gives a re-

port that an imperial German army is forming there. The Thirteenth Army Corps will consist of Wurtem berg and Hessian troops. The Swiss Government has ordered the sale of the

horses belonging to the French cavalry interned in Switzerland. Sixty-two railway wagons laden with provisions for the French prisoners have arrived in Switzerland from France.

The Prussians have captured a letter from the King of Sweden expressing the warmest sympathy

A dispatch from Berlin says the war contribution of 200,000,000 francs exacted from Paris has been apportioned: 150,000,000 to North Germany, and 50,000, 000 to South Germany.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE PRESS ON THE NEW JOINT COMMISSION.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871 The Times of to-day says: "Although the Alabama question is [secondary to that of the Pisherics

as a subject for consideration by the commission, yet there is no doubt as to which question will mainly engage its attention. But it is erroneous to suppose that it is the purpose of the commission to find fround for England the Alabama question." The Standard says the fact of the appointment of a

joint commission for the settlement of the Alabama diffisuities with the United States would be more interesting to the public if the basis upon which the commission is t

ITALY.

PINANCIAL CONVENTION WITH AUSTRIA-A FUND FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE POPE. PLORENCE, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill authorizing a financial convention with Austria. The bill providing for the establishment of a fund for the support of the Pope has been passed.

AUSTRIA. THE REICHSBATH CONVORED BY THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871. The Vienna Gasette of to-day contains an antograph letter from the Emperer Francis Joseph to M. Hohenwart convoking the Reichsrath on the 20th of

The Emperor has received a letter from King Amadeus amionneing his accession to the throne of Spain.

TUNIS.

AN ENVOY EN ROUTE TO PLORENCE. LONDON, Friday, Feb. 10, 1871. Hussien Bey has left Tunis for Florence with

power to settle the question at issue between Tunis and

ROUMANIA.

NO TURKISH ARMY ON THE PRONTIER. LONDON, Friday, Peb. 10, 1871. The report that the Turks are about to form

s camp at Shumin, threatening Roumania, is authorita-

Lively denied.

A CUBAN GENERAL KILLED-SPANISH REPORTS OF DISSENSION AMONG THE CUBANS.

HAVANA, Feb. 10 .- The insurgent Gen. Uranga. or Yuctan, a native of Mexico, was killed at Vista-

hormosa.

A correspondent of the Diario writes that the surrendered inarrecate report that the Cuban Chambers has
been dissolved, and that Cospedes is not recognized.

Ignació Agramonte has been appointed Dictator. Gen.
Ferrer, commanding at Halquin, is to assume the commend of the Tunas district. A telegram from Trinidad
serve that Jumento has established himself at Salvator
Santos, and that Pedro Acosta, an insurgent leader, was
affled near Baire. Sunth-pox prevaile at Porto Frincipe.
Fernando Estrada, one of the insurgent leaders, was
expitured by the Salv-Prefect and excounced at Moron. It
is reported that the insurgent Gen. Jesus del Sol, who
surrendered to the Spanish authories, new acts as guide
to the troops.

NEW DOMINION.

AMPRICAN VESSELS CONDENSED FOR VIOLATION OF FISHERY LAWS.

Boston, Feb. 10.-A Halifax dispatch states that the schooners A. H. Wonson and A. J. Franklin, together with their stores, cargoes, etc., were condemned together with their stores, cargoes, etc., were condemned to day as forfeited to the Queen, by reason of their violation of the Fisher; lawe, by the Vice-Admiralty Court. Judge Sir William Young, in pronouncing judgment, expressed his regret at the painful duty imposed upon him, but the evidence of disinterested witnesses in both cases was to conclusive that he could not refuse to believe it. In the latter case, he expressed the hope that the Dominion Government would act liberally and result the penalty, in whole or in part. Notice of appeal in both cases was given by S. L. Shannon, counse for the owners. Judgment in the case of J. H. Nickerson, for purchasing balt, has not yet been given.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. at Deviolent shocks of earthquake were felt

tax... The Prussian Diet will probably closeling Charles XV. of Sweden is quite MEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1871.

ill. The malady is not of a dangerous nature, but his The Rev. Henry Mellville, an eloquent ther, and one of the Chaplains to the Queen, dled in

THE ERIE RAILWAY FRAUD.

PETITION BY FOREIGN STOCKHOLDERS TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE—REPEAL OF THE ERIE DIRECTORS' BILL ASKED—AN ARRAIGNMENT OF THE PRESENT MANAGERS OF THE ERIE

John Swann of London, representing the inerests of a large number of the English and other foreign shareholders in the Eric Railway Company, proposes to submit to the Legislature of this State during the present session, a petition asking for the repeal of a section of the bill popularly known as the Eric Directors' bill, which authorizes the classification of the directors so that only one fifth shall go out of office each year. The

intersigned, who are respectively shareholders of the intersectfull ask company to the extent stated opposite our signatures, respectfully ask cour homerable hold to repeal the law commonly known as "The skrie dialway Directors" Chastication bid, "being Chapter 216 of the Laws of 1809, passed May 20, 1809, entitled "an act to smead Chapter 276 of the Laws of 1808, entitled "an act in relation to the Krie, New-York

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A SEWING-MACHINE FACTORY BURNED-FOUR

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The Howe Sewing-Machine Manufactory in Peru, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fre this morning. The loss is \$100,000; partly insured. The fire is supposed to have originated in the dry kim. Mr. E. P. Loveland, formerly editor of The Mami County Republican, perished in the flames, and three other persons are missing.

LAPER.—The foundery and saw-mill connected with the sewing machine factory were saved. Loss now estimated at \$50,000; insurance \$20,000. Three lives were lost, viz. E. P. Leveland, John Cummings, and a third person, mame unknown.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. Dovlesrows, Pa., Feb. 10.- A dwelling-house

Northampton Township was burned last night. Two children perished, and their mother was seriously

LAWLESSNESS IN TENNESSEE-ILLICIT DISTIL LERS RELEASED BY A MOB

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—On Wednesday, Supervisor Emery sent to Franklin County revenue officers, with a Deputy United States Mar-hal and a squad of soldiers, to arrest five persons for illicit distillng. The persons were arrested, and yesterday, at Win chester, the Supervisor's force was surrounded by 300 armed men, the persons released, the property rescued, and the officers mattreated. That part of the State is in open war against the revenue laws. One of the rescued prisoners, Jessle Arlidge, a member of the late Constitutional Convention, declared that he could not be taken

SERIOUS BLASTING ACCIDENT-FIVE MEN IN-

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10.-Five men were badly burned, and one of them fatally, yesterday, by the premature explosion of a blast in a ledge on the Sugar River Railroad, near Bradford. The names of the injured men are Thomas Doyle, Jeff Curtice, John Mur-phy, Peter Foster, and Delmis Farre. They had made one blast, and Doyle was turning powder into a seam for another one, when 25 pounds of powder exploded in his hands. His recovery is improbable.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE-THREE MEN

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 10.-An accidental explosion of powder occurred in the asphaltum coal mines of Ritchie County, yesterday, situated about 15 miles from Cairo, by which three men were killed and several shut up in the mine. The fate of the latter is yet unknown. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a

ACQUITTAL OF AN ALLEGED EXPRESS ROBBER FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The case of The People agt. Charles B. Conklin, charged with being concerned in the express robbery on a train between Fonda and Albany, in August last, on trial here since Tuesday, has just closed by a verdict of "Not guilty." A great deal of sympathy for Conklin was manifested during the trial, and the verdict was received with applause on its being rendered.

RIPARIAN RIGHTS-AN INJUNCTION AGAINST ERIE.

Chancellor Zabriskie rendered a decision yesterriny, at Trenton, in the case of Stevens against the Eric Railway Company, upon an application from Stevens for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using the tracks of the Paterson and Newark Railway in front of his property, on the Passaie River, near Newark. front of his property, on the Passaic River, near Newark. The plaintiff claimed that the emetment of the Legislature declaring all lands below high-water mark to belong to the State was illegal, and that the Eric Railway Company in using the privileges thus granted were violating his rights. Chancellor Zabriskie ordered an injunction to issue restraining the Company from driving more piles or laying more rails in front of the property, but refused to restrain them from using the tracks stready hid.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. The steamer Effort sunk on the obstructions in the entrance of Mobile harbor, on the evening of the 5th hat. He cargo of cutton will be saved in a damaged condition.

The schooner Oliver Spellman, bound to New with a cargo of coal struck on Sashreok Bar, yesterday. The re-safely landed. The situation of the vessel is critical. ...James Adams, nearly 80 years old, was knocked by an engine on the Harfford. Providence and Falkill Kaliread iny, and the care ran over one of his arms. It is thought that his were falsi.

"Curley" Harris, who was arrested at Pitts-

ALBANY:

THE INFAMOUS COUNTY CLERK BILL RUSHED THROUGH THE SENATE.

REPUBLICAN VOTES FOR IT "JUST TO OBLIGE A FRIEND"—FINE PROSPECT OF TWEED'S CROTON SPECULATION IN THE ASSEMBLY— "PERSUADES" FIVE 80-CALLED REPUB-LICANS TO SUPPORT IT—THE GREATEST "STRIKING" BILL OF THE SESSION—VANDER-BILT MUST "COME DOWN."

ALBANY, Feb. 10.-Creamer's bill, for enormously and indefinitely increasing the pay, perquisites and plunder of the Clerk of the County of New-York, passed the Senate this morning. Had it not been for the vote of Mr. Kennedy, a so-called Republican, the bill would have failed to receive the constitutional majority. Mr. Kennedy said, in justification of his action, that he voted in favor of the bill out of "personal regard" for Mr. Creamer. It is now asserted that another effect of this iniquitous measure will e to impose a fee on every one who has occasion to con sult the real estate record books. Such persons will hereafter be required to employ a searcher. Republi friend" are urgently needed in this Legislature. No the Assembly. In that body it will meet with the mildest possible opposition, the intensity of which may be estimated from what was done there to-day in regard to

The Croton bill, though it passed the Senate last Fri day, from some mysterious reason, did not reach the Assembly until to-day. Meanwhile Mr. Tweed's agents had been busy "fixing things." Numerous members have been "approached" on the subject, and with what effect may be judged from the record. This morning, when Mr. Alvord moved to refer the bill to the Committee or Internal Affairs, where it properly belongs, instead of thirteen Republicans were missing, and five voted with the

Mr. Alvord himself was warned beforehand that unless e voted right, the Onondaga salt interest, which he is supposed to have charge of, would be made to suffer, and this day introduced two bills for increasing the royalty paid by the Salt Company to the State, from one cent per pushel to six and ten cents; and Loutrel of New-York in duced another of like character.

he wishes of Mr. Tweed are: R. C. BLACKALL, Albany, J. W. Hill, Saratoga, W. D. Sunderland, Albany, H. C. Gifford, Rensselaer, C. M. Woolsey, Ulster.

The following named Republicans were absent:
HAINEY. R. JOHNSON, PIERCE,
BIGNALL, KNAPP, RAGE,
BOLT. LITTLEJOHN, TECKER,
GEAHAM. MULFORD WAGNER

Two Republicans, Messrs, ELY and KILHAM, were gra were members of the Committee on Cities, which inca bill properly belonged!

Drew of Putnam, it should be said that these two Demo-crats voted for a reference of the bill to the proper Comsittee. It is a bill which permits, in the language of Mr. Alvord, the Department of Public Works to invade Dutchess, and Westchester Counties, and it is referred posed of Frear, Campbell and Kelly of New-York, Mose ley and Haver of Kings, Coyle of Albany, Howell of Eric, Ely of Broome, and Kilham of Madison—five Demo-

Mr. Goodrich stated that the bill was not on his file nor on that of several of his Republican neighbors. Mr. nothing to do with cities, except to run them in debt for

nubbed in the Assembly this afternoon. Never was: committee of the New-York Legislature treated with busy since the meeting of the Legislature in organizing fore Vanderbilt's property. That lobby won its first victory to-day, a victory over the supposed to have Commedore Vanderbilt's at heart. bill, which is a complete armory of all the /eapons with which railroad property is usually attacked from this Capitol, was drawn up, and an old Quaker Democrat from Columbia County, named Ray, was selected to introduce it. The bill leads off with some regulations concerning petroleum trains passing each other on bridges, then goes into the watered-stock business in a style which strongly reminds one of Rufus Hatch's circulars; provides that no railroad company shall issue stock or certificates of ndebtedness except for money received, and finally for bids railroads to pay more than seveniper cent annually on their capital until all the wooden bridges on their lines have been replaced with iron ones, and makes special provision that the Central and Hudson shall pay but ven per cent on their stock as it stood on the 30th of September, 1868. The above is but a very imperfect sum mary of the bill. The whole instrument having been read for the information of the House, a motion was made that it be printed and considered in Committee of the Whole, a most unprecedented pro-cedure, and this motion prevailed in spite of the protest of Mr. Plagg, Chairman of the Railroad Committee. Indeed, the Railroad Committee appeared to have scarcely a friend in the Iwhole House. As to the measure itself, it is the greatest "striking" bill intro duced here this Winter. The House had evidently been carefully "fixed" for it. It is utterly impossible to preore will have to bestir himself. In justice to Mr. Bignali of Troga, it should be known

that that gentleman's absence from the House this morn-

ing was owing to severe sickness. Senator Creamer introduced a bill providing that the officers of the Department of Public Parks in New-York, with the Major-General commanding the First Division of the National Guard of the State, may lay out and establish a public park above Fifty-ninth-st., of such

of the National Guard of the State, may lay out and establish a public park above Fifty-ninthest, of such width and extent as desired for the use of the First Division of the National Guard. When not in use by the military, the park may be used for such purposes as desired by the Board. The Mayor and Board of Council to issue city bonds to the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of laying out the park.

Senator Pierce introduced a bill providing that Demas Barnes, J. McH. Davidson, Wright Durvea, E. Corning, Byr., C. C. Hutchinson, M. T. Davidson and Thomas E. Mc. Neil shall be created a body corporate, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, to construct and operate a viaduct railroad, formed of iron-plate box girders, running longitudinally, of 66 feot span, more or less, resting on ornamental iron columns, of sufficient strength to carry four tracks. The following route is designated: Commencing at the South Ferry, across the Eatlory, through Church-st., to Fulton, College-place, West Broadway, Laurens, Houston, West Fourth, Eighth-ave., to Spuyten Duyval Creek; also a branch route up Sixth-ave., from its junction with West Fourth-st., to Central Park. Said road to be not less than 16 feet above the said atreets, and to be constructed in such a manner as shall be calculated to insure absolute safety with great speed.

A bill introduced by Senator Cauldwell Bneorporates John Patten, Spencer Gregory, Win. Ebilit, Albert H. Craney, John Carr, George Resetter, Patrick Mullens, Lewis G. Morris, and Patrick Lynch as "The Manhattan Underground Compunication Company," with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The Company is to have the privilege of constructing a road underground from the terminal station at Staten Island Forry to Bowing-green, northerly under Broadway to Union-square, and up Pith ave., to Harlem River, also to Kingsbridge, running under Broadway, north of One-hundredth-st. The Company may build and operate a surface road on Broadway and Fifth-ave., to the terminus of each line as proposed above.

LEGISLATIVE

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Peb. 16, 1871. Bills were introduced-Regulating charges for transporting freight on railroads; making an apprepriation toward the completion of the Washington Nanal Monument; incorporating the Metropolitan Safety

tional Monument; incorporating the Metropolitan Safety Railway Company.

ENDERGROUND RAILWAYS.

A bill was introduced amending the act incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Beach Preumatic Trans-portation Company.

It allows the centerction of an enderground railway from Reging-green, under Eronkung, to Fourteestast, under Union square to

levestuathed; under Broadway to its function with Central Park and highblane, with a branch railway from Union-square, under Fourta-res, it libriess fliver, and across and under the river. Another bill incorporates the Manhattan Island Under-round Communication Company, and authorizes said company to construct a tunnel and railway in New-York Sty.

It isosperates the Company for 100 years, with a capital of \$10, 10,000, we read to run from Howling-green, under Broadway, to Union-square, and then to Harlem River.

The following bills were passed: P. Relative to the office of Cierkof the City and County of New-York: and pro-hibiting the throwing of offial in the East River and New-York Pay.

railmad stock.

The bill for the completion of the Court-House in the Ninth Judicial District of New-York, being returned by the Governor, on motion of Mr. Genet it was amended relative to the bonds to be issued and again passed.

The bill to annex part of Westehester County to New-York was reported adversely.

Adjourned to Monday at 74 p./m.

TWEED'S CROTON BILL. The Senate bill, providing for a further supply of water for New-York, was announced, and referred by the Chair to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. Alvora moved to refer to the Committee on Internal Affairs. He maintained that the bill's provisions were such as affected the internal affairs of Westchester and Putmam Counties, as well as those of New-York, and the Committee he named was the most appropriate. Mr. Goodrich sustained this proposition. The bill, he said, conferred unusual and extraordinary powers upon certain officers of New-York. He referred to the provisions of the bill which empowered action affecting the interests of other localities, as well as that of New-York. Mr. Flield said it had always been cannot to refer such matters to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Mr. Alvord's motion wast lost, 45 to 62, all the Republicans voting in the affirmative, and the bill went to the Committee on Cities and Villages. The Capitol Commissioners, in reply to a resolution of the House, reported that the work on the new capitol had been suspended temporarily, owing to the extreme cold weather.

The Eric Bailway Company sent in a report in answer Mr. Alvord moved to refer to the Committee on Inter-

laid been suspended temporarily, owing to the extreme cold weather.

The Erie Railway Company sent in a report in answer to a recent resolution of the House, giving a detailed statement of the transportation of way and through passengers and of freight during the past year.

Ellis were introduced—Authorizing the use of a portion of the City Park, Brooklyn, as a market; regulating the transportation of petroleum on railroads; relative to the salary of the Overseer of the Poor of Brooklyn; regulating the manufacture and sale of sait; to increase the regenne of the State by increasing the duty on sait; and relative to the increase of the general fund by increasing the duty on sait.

The following bills were reported: Amending the Public Education Law; incorporating the Westebester Club; to prevent the spread of small-pox; providing for the appointment of an interpreter for the Justices' Courts in the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Brooklyn.

The Committee on the Governor's Message containing resolutions adopted by the Convention of Presiding Judges of the Courts of the State, reported a bill, so far as the resolutions refer, to the admission of attorneys and counselors at law practicing in all the courts of the State.

A resolution, calling upon the Superintendent of the

Adjourned to Monday, at 7 p. m.

THREE EXECUTIONS IN MARYLAND.

HANGING IN CUMBERLAND-MAUDLIN CHRISTIAN-

ITY ON THE SCAFFOLD CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 10 .- John Howard, dias Evans, alias Lewis, was hung to-day, about one mile from this place, for the murder of Harry Miller, a captain of a canal boat, on the 17th of August, 1870. The particulars of the murder are as follows: On the 17th of August, 1870, the prisoner, John Howard, was employed, hands on Capt. Miller's canal barge. The captain had started on his downward trip from this place, and had ed up his boat near Oldtown, in Allegany County, when sed as a singletres on the tow-track), and was brutally weapon, fracturing his skull badly in several places. The nerro, Johnson, it appears, was in no manner connected with the crime, and was sequifted of all complicity at the trial. The murderer secured about \$100 in money from the person of his victim, and at once returned to Cumberland in company with the negro, the pair then going east into Washington County, but were closely pursued by sheriff Layman, and arrested near Clear Spring, in that county, about the 1st of September. The negro at once surrendered, when called upon to do so, but the murderer threatened resistance, but was finally induced to yield obedience to the law, and was removed to Hagerstown, and thence to Cumberland, and securely lodged in the fall, where he has since been confitned. He is represented as being from the morthern part of Georgia, where he has relatives living, and has also a state and other relatives living in New-York. It is reported that he was in the Confederate army, and deserted a short time before committing the murder, and it is believed by many that he was one of the notorious roughs of New-York, and by some it is thought that this was not the first crime, meriting death, of which he had been cally.

coughs of New York, and by some it is thought that this was not the first crime, meriting death, of which he had been guilty. He was convicted last October.

Howard was escorted from this place to the scene of execution by a detachment of State militia, followed by everal thousand spectators. When on the scaffold he made a disconnected speech, accusing one of the witnesses against him of perjury. He declared that he died of Curistian and was prepared for death. It is said that he was intoxicated when he made this speech, having revived limpor to emple him to bear up. His neek was he was intoxicated when he made this speech, having re-ceived liquor to enable him to bear up. His neck wa not broken by the fall, but he died by slow strangulation HUNG FOR A REVOLTING CRIME.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 10 .- John Martin, a mulatto about 21 years of age, was hung in this city to-day for the crime of rape, committed on the 6th of April last. The victim was a white woman, 82 years old. Mrs. Mary Inteher of Mt. Pleasant, in Frederick County. The circumstances under which this crime was committed render it one of the most atrocious acts on record. Mrs. Butcher was lying in bed by the side of her paralyzed husband, who was over 100 years of age, and incapable, on account of his years and afflictions, of ofering the slightest resistance. Martin was convicted on the 28th of October last. He here a very bad character for years. In appearance he looked almost like a simpleton, at times, but the brute passions were strongly and strikinely developed in his countennance. He was convicted of their in the Frederick County Cour. In 1883, and sent to the Penitentiary for 14 months, but before the expiration of his term, in consequence of the impression that he was becoming blind, the Governer granted lim a pardon. In October, 1892, he was again arrested and convicted of petty largeny. His deathwarrant was read to blin in his cell on the 10th of last January, and he betrayed little or no emotion. When the Sheriff had concluded he said, "John, your time is short and you had better make good use of it." After this the Rev. Mr. Smiley, his spiritual adviser, asked him in the presence of those who were there if he had committed the crime whereof he had been convicted, and he answed promptly, positively, and most cuphatically, "No Sir." The reverend gentleman then asked him if he knew anything about it, or was in any way connected with the erime, and again his answer was "No Sir." Notwithstanding all this Martin mode a confession on Monday hast in which he acknowledged that he committed the act for which he suffered the pendity of death. The prisoner was engaged in religious devotions for several hours during the forencon preceding the execu-Butcher of Mt. Pleasant, in Frederick County. The cir mitted the act for which he suffered the penalty of death. The prisoner was engaged in religious devotions for several hours during the forenoon preceding the execution, and professed that he was reconciled to his fate. His fare well address was read from the scatfold by the attendant elergyman. He said in the address that the Court had deait justly with him, and returned thanks to all whe had been concerned in his trial and imprisonment. He met death with apparent composure. There was a crowd of about three thousand persons assembled to witness the hanging. An interesting fact connected with this execution is that the mother of the prisoner was pardoned by the Governor a few days ago and sent home from jail, that she might not be present when her son was hanged. She had been convicted for resisting the officer who tried to arrest Martin after his crime was discovered. Mrs. Enteler, the victim of Martin, is still living, though feeble from age.

A CHILD MURDERESS.

A CHILD MURDERESS. BALTIMORE, Feb. 10 .- Mary Wallis, a colored oman, was hung in the juil-yard of Prince George County, to-lay. The crime of which she was convicted was the muster of an infant by poisoning. The number of persons resent at the execution was small, and was composed about equally of white and colored people.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. . The snount already subscribed to the French Pand | Boston is \$60,000. The sife of Hiram O. Alden, President of the

. The Inshville and Decatnr Railroad Company of into he Tennessee State Treasury \$2,700,000 worth of State the amout of its debt. The legislature of Nebraska has taken a ree ch I, trive time for the Committee to have nor a first Gov. Butler, and make a report

Brighin Young returned to Salt Lake City by from bother Utah, where he has been spending the Winter, a escorted by the city by a mounted body guard. The rar wall of one of Butts & Co.'s ware-os the Re Chual at Buralo fell yesterday. The workmen en-n widesignic canal were ercavating too near the building. The Decrysas beat Dion in the third game of bil-

via San France, scoring See points in F2 innings against Dion's 441.
The heaviesting were 24, 37, 57, 33, and 44. Dion's heaviest runs
30, 21, 23, 40 25. . It habeen reported that the Pennsylvania cal Railroadas determined to make a connecting link from near dede, ris fizzon, to Dayton, Onto, by which they will have a qui route tolhicage. In consequence of the destruction of the mails at the limbon like Railrond accident, the are making Masses Taylor, connecting with the arterials attending a Honolake, will be declared in East Francisce and the 10th limit. ART COLLECTIONS.

THE MONSTER MUSEUM OF NEW-YORK. NOW IS THE TIME TO ESTABLISH IT-THE AD-VANTAGES TO ACCRUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is the conviction of many or our most intelligent and patriotic citizens, that the time has arrived for New-York to provide herself with that recognized element of modern civilization and that escential resource of Metropolitan life—a Free Public Art Museum. We owe it to the cause of popular education, to the pride of local culture, to the dignity and progress of national prosperity, to loaugurate such an institution. Ours is the only large city in the civilized world destitute in this particular. There is wealth, taste, and public spirit among us, more than adequate to the establishment of an Art Museum which would reflect honor on the city. What we need is a resort where Art's best products shall be freely exhibited to the public. The utility of such an

enterprise is self-evident. Certain considerations render the experiment about to be made a signal test of the sincerity of those who have long advocated the plan. The public were never before so well fitted to estimate the æsthetie value of Art collections. Within the past few years, some of the best specimens of modern art have become familiar to our people Our own artists have enlarged the sphere of their influence, and picture exhibitions have become a necessary pleasure. More Americans, especially New-Yorkers, have visited Europe during the last decade than during thirty previous years, and these travelers have learned reciate the ministry of Art to Society, and the need of its influence at hor

The war in Europe has thrown very desirable works of art upon the market. The amenities of national inter-course have led to the offer of copies and easts of the Many of our citizens have expressed their intention to present or bequeath their own collections, provided a safe, accessible, and rightly regulated institution is founded to receive and conserve them. All that is wanted is an organization which should command the respect and confidence of the public. This the Metroolitan Museum of Art provides. A member of this as of the Franco-Prussian war, took advantage of a rare opportunity which the exigencies of the conflict offered, to purchase a collection of paintings containing many examples of the old masters heretofore unobtainable, in anticipation of the needs of the proposed museum Many gentlemen have already subscribed largely, and the corporators will, in a few days, call upon their fellowitizens for further subscriptions to the fund for estab lishing the undertaking. It is to be hoped that they will sect with prompt liberality such as has attended a like

A Museum of Art, worthy of the name, should afford permanent pleasure and instruction to residents. It will draw strangers to the city. It might even raise the standard of municipal taste, and possibly initiate political eform. Somewhat of the charm that forever invests Rome and Florence may thus be brought among us. Every large city in Europe owes more or less of its progress and presperity, and much of its present attractiveness, to the possession of such an institution. Shall New-York hesitate to secure for herself such a privilege i About \$50,000 have been subscribed by the Trustees; \$200,000 more will be needed before the building can be erected.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1871. (In an act tolincorporate "The Metropolitan Museum of Art," passed April 13, 1870, the following persons are named as corporators : John Taylor Johnston, William Cullen Bryant, John A. Dix, George W. Curtis. William H. Aspinwall, Christian E. Detmold, Andrew H. Green, liliam J. Hoppin, John F. Kensett, Edwin D. Morgan, Howard Potter, Henry G. Stebbins, William T. Blodgett, S. L. M. Barlow, George F. Comfort, Joseph H. Choate, Frederick E. Church, Robert Gordon, Richard M. Hunt. Robert Hoe, Jr., Eastman Johnson, Frederick Law Olmstead, George P. Putnam, Lucius Tuckerman, J. Q. A. Ward, Samuel G. Ward, Theodore Weston, and Russell Sturgis, jr.1

LETTER FROM J. J. JARVES—HOW AN ART MU-SEUM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED—SYSTEM AND CLASSIFICATION—REQUISITES OF THE BUILD-ING-PLANS OF BOSTON AND NEW-YORK-THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

to the Editor of The Tribunc. Sin: We may assume that public sentiment n America at last has come to the conclusion that Mums of Art are necessary to national culture, from the fact that considerable attention is now given to their es tablishment in the chief cities of the Union. When one recalls the general indifference to them seweely one year ing public interest we are confronted by a wide-spread chaotic gatherings of curiosities and monstrosities, real or artificial, united to dramatic entertainments, such as Barnum's, or richly decorated rooms filled with paintings and sculpture, like these of the Pitti Palace at Flor ence or the Borghese at Rome, arranged on no definite, methetic, or historical plan. Undonbtedly the beneficent originators of our museums have sufficiently studied their scope, so as to present, in due time, complete and perfect institutions. But as the mass of the people cannot be expected to possess equal knowledge, it may not be amiss, at this juncture, to offer some practical sug tion by those who are expected to profit most by them. THE PRINCIPLE OF AN ART MUSEUM.

Neither class of the above-named institutions fulfills

the entire intention of a real collection of art, as comprehended by those who appreciate its importance in eduenting and refiging a nation. In pointing out what one should be to meet this requirement, we shall readily perseive wherein the old establishments are crude and imperfect, and what is required to avoid their shortcomings. museum of art now means a collection of all objects in the construction of which the asthetic principle prevails over the industrial, to the intent, primarily, to pro mote human happiness, and, collaterally, to edify the mind. Let it be distinctly understood that the objective aim of art is to delight us. Culture, in its broadest acceptation, is its subjective result. To secure the full ine of this double function, in its right sequence, it is indispensable that the contents of a museum not merely should be genuine, and the best attainable specimens of every form of art of all races, but that their arrangement should yield immediate delight, and, subsequently, as we come to know them, to edify, by imparting information as to the ideas, history, facts, and progress of art itself n its varied relations to other human interests. The former is its special, the latter its general scope. In order to obtain these results untrammeled by other influences, it is expedient to exclude every object in which beauty, as defined by the law of sestketics, is not a fundamental quality or aim, and this is not to be understood as limiting the definition of beauty to any one intellectnal view of it by a single race, but as comprehending the results of each effort of every people of our globe in the development of its specific insthetic ideal. would throw out illustrative art designed solely to depict natural! history, like Audubon's plates of birds, and whatever strictly belongs to science mechanical industry, topography, and the like pursuits. All such works belong to museums which regard instruc-tion as their chief, fundamental object. Guided by this rule, no copies of paintings would be admitted to an artmuseum, because, being inadequate to represent original works, they mislead taste and judgment in their highest artistic conceptions. But as they afford means of in struction to students, they can be used to advantage in academies and schools of design, particularly if made by artists who comprehend the motives and technical processes of the originals. A slight sketch of an old master done by a clever pupil is of more value as a study than the myriads of finane copies annually taken by the mechanical copyists, who barricade the best pictures in the galleries of Europe from the view of serious and turn the surrounding space into a bazar to exhibit their wretched productions. Copying old masters has degenerated into a nulsance in most of the European gatleries, which are crowded by easels, scaffoldings, and other appliances of the trade, obstructing access on the part of the public, and exasperating the amateur who perhaps has come a thousand leagues to see a masterpiece, which he finds himself debarred from approaching, for the pecuniary profit of some one who spends his time in persistently defaming it. It is to be hoped that no similar wholesale libeling of great men, and exclusion of visitors from their favorite pictures, will ever become the rule in America. Every effort should be directed toward discouraging copying as a profession, as detrimental to a living art, but encouragement ought to be freely given to students, for whom, as in England, cer-

tain hours could be reserved and the public excluded.

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In advocating the rejection of copies from museum, I except those rare, ones made by a great master as a personal study, in which, losing nothing of his own! individuality, he analyze and appreciates the corresponding qualities of art in his equal or superior; as Rubens, Velasquez and Andrea del Sarto, not to mention! more names, repeated Leonardo da Vinci, Tkian for Raphael. These copice have a compound original value, and we should only be too

Engravings, photographs, autotype fac similes and similar copies of works of art, being indispensable to the student, should be arranged by themselves, each departfor reference, as books in a library, to which they are the proper adjunct. There should be no attempt to exhibit them on the asthetic principles of a gallery, because their specific object is instruction. They affect the mind difabridgements or transcripts of forms, records of compo-sition and hints of processes, they offer essential aid to the artist and amateur. Chromo-lithographs are a further remove from real art. To printed design they try to add the sensuous principles of color by a similar mechanical process, which of necessity can give only crude and unharmonious redections of the tasts copied. Wholly (failing in the province of art, there is no place for them among its real objects. But photographs of the unattainable specimens of the miner arts could be profitably placed in connection with the best that may be obtained, in order to show the final

progress in that particular branch.

The same rule, so far as it respects the inability to adequately represent the original edifice in its proper restheric aspect, applies to all models, scientific drawings, and plans of architecture. There have their appropriate place in the colleges of technology; as do, likewise, the minor arts devoted to domestic articles, coming under the head of serviceableness, no matter how highly ornathings it may be difficult to trace the dividing line bejecting those things which display only ingenuity, fine finish, or mechanical dexterity. To note only one of many instances that will occur to those who are familiar as the most homely example of its kind, is remarkable fastidious collection, there is the gem of medieval and renaiseant iron-work, the common house or chest ke while there are coins and medals no less conspicuous for artistic excellence, but which on account of their partieu lar relation to chronology and biography, are better to pe in libraries in company with illuminated manuscripts view the prevailing principle of delectation or instruc-tion of jany article, its properl position can be readily chosen under one of the great intellectual departments which they represent.

DIVISIONS. The legitimate contents of a systematic museum may be divided into twofgeneral classes; the fine arts proper of painting and sculpture, and the ornamental and deco-rative, or those minor ones which fail under the category of unserv ceableness. Here I would repeat that the crowning virtue of this sort of air isprecisely the quality which would be a ruinous vice in objects exclusively in tended to be useful in the practical sense. It is so contrary to our established habits of mind to get full enjoys ment out of art, pure and famille, as for instance the Jopanese, that we fail to appreciate the finest objects independent of any consideration na-to their material serviceableness. But until we do, the highest function of artitis lost upon us. In advocating what I hold to be our best interest in relation to art, my argument is based on this Indispensable principle. Ut ess we fully accept it, we shall originate no fine art or even rightly comprehend and arrange what we may se None of the great galleriesfof, Europe as yet effer to

America a perfectlexample. The old notion was to ob-tain beautiful objects and exhibit them in an indiscrimsate manner, with little regard tolarrangement or light ing, in rooms originally designed for other purposes, and either too ornate in themselves or wholly destitute of appropriate decoration. In general the exicences of their architecture were more consulted than the require ments of the pictures and sculpture for being suitatig way to a cosmopolitan desirefor universal art. Every race and epoch claims its place in the museum of to-day. The problem to solve is to arrange all ties diversified objects so as to produce their most beautiful effects singly and in the mass on the eye, while guiding the intellect aright in the comprehension of their motives and the study of their technical processes and pe riods of time. Even now, however, some critics main tain that a gallery has nothing to do with this latter purpose, but should confine its aim solely to the exhibiion of master-works which gratify the taste. But a- if is impossible to fix on one rule of taste for all men we must select enough examples of all styles of eminent artists of all schools as to fairly sepresent them, leaving each spectator in his appreciation of their beauty to be guided by his own standard of culture. Above all others, American museums of art are for all men, and like libraries, must have works adapted to every class of cultivated mind, although some should enter which de not in a strikingidegree represent some special artistic

phase of thought or quality of execution. Had we, for example, the galleries of Florence to re arrange, we ought to give a separate room to each of the great representative artists, bringing their works together and honoring the master-pieces by conspicuous places. Artists of inferior grades should be hung in larger galleries in the order and sequence of their schools. This would emphasize the finest works and prevent their being, as now, confounded with the rowd, while it would obviate jarring contrasts of designs, motives, and colors. In general every school beys a particular local impulse or law of progress, and each nation has a generic likeness or similarity of aspect and feeling, following definable epochs, so as chronologically to maintain a prevailing barmony of tene and unity of purpose; affording in a cosmopolitan museum instructive and enjoyable contrasts and balancing of masses joined to an infinite variety of detail. One half of the real beauty of the pictures in the Pitti palace is now lost on the public by crude arrangement and bad lights. America cannot hope to secure enough masterpieces of any one of the masters of the old schools of Europe to require distinct rooms for them, but the above rule could be followed so far as to keep schools apart, and put together into a hall of honor the finest specimens of the greatest men that could be procured.

For general classification , the great art periods are as

First: The Pagan, in which the sengious idealistic (the Greek) and the vigorous realistic (Etruscan) principles nost obtained; the human body being the supreme

motive. Second: The Christian, beginning its life in the catacombs and containing to the end of the medieval epoch, ascetic, ecstatic and religious; embracing all European schools in which the human soul was the supreme

Third: The so-styled Renaissance, or mixture of the preceding motives, with sensual proclivities; an aristo cratic, intellectual pride and pleasure in life being its chief inspirations.

Fourth: The Modern, which is an intermingling of the elements of Body, Soul and Mind of its predecessors, combining welfare in the future, and happiness in the present life, no longer swayed by one-sided poetical, dogmatical, or aristocratical impulses, but influenced by democratic ideas, and devoted to Nature and Humanity. Instead of sensuous beauty, ascetic or spiritual emotions, or a sensual pride of being, it seeks its ideal among the common facts of existence and daily character, and chiefly in their practical, materialistic aspect. Born of the Reformation, it is the logical side of art as opposed to its poetical; not its finality, but let us hope a preparation for something more beautiful. The human form has ceased to be the chief art-motive, because clothing hide. and disfigures it, and modern habits are detrimental to its beautiful growth. No longer seeing beautiful bedies, art cannot represent them. The same is true of beauti-ful costume. Of necessity it confines itself to the material aspects of the world or the expression of humans character. Hence, although its field has broadened with the greater scope of moderniam, art has become more abstract or procase in motives, and has lost in intensity

of feeling and profundity of idealism. If these epochs are confused in a museum' a cine to their interpretation is lost in a hopeless jumble of ideas

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